

**GIZA PYRAMIDS  
AND SACRED MOUNTAINS IN ASIA**

Emilio Spedicato  
formerly full professor in Operations Research  
Bergamo University

[www.emiliospedicato.it](http://www.emiliospedicato.it)

On the Giza tableland lie the three famous pyramids of Cheops, Chefren and Micerinos, may be the best known monuments all over the world. About them we observe the following:

- They are not the most massive monuments in the world. In Peru, at Lambayeque, we find pyramids with a greater volume; but they are made of earth and were partially dissolved by the very intense rains, of 1178 AD, when the Pacific Ocean was hit by fragments of an extraterrestrial object, Spedicato (1998). Some pyramids of similar size existed also in Ohio and Tennessee, once place of a civilization destroyed by a giant tsunami, in 1447 AC, see Spedicato (2010, 2014). Such tsunami can be associated to the Deucalion Deluge in the Mediterranean, caused by the super-Tunguska type explosion of the object known as Phaethon by the Greek, between Germany and Denmark. We cite also the four pyramids of Visoko, near Sarajevo. Some doubts are extant about their artificial nature.

- The three Giza pyramids are dated by the Academics to the fourth Egyptian dynasty, the tallest of them being associated to Cheops Pharaoh. But there are indications, drawn from radiocarbon, from dating the stonecutting with

the Ioannis Liritzis technique, from four star alignments found by Giancarlo Duranti, also from statements of middle age Islamic historians, that the pyramids were completed about 3440 AC. This means some three centuries before the Biblical deluge that can be dated at 3161 AC, see Spedicato (2017). It is unlikely moreover that pyramids were built as graves.

The debate on how they were built continues, being necessary inter alia to explain the availability of millions stones, some very large and some from quite far away, see Fiorini (2012). There is an extensive debate also on the symbolic, the exoteric, the religious meaning, and the relations with older civilizations or cultures. See Bacchi (2015), Manher (2013), Temple (2010)...

Leaving out when, how and why the pyramids were built, let us consider two questions related to their size and positioning. Such questions are important also for other structures in the Giza plateau, like the Sphynx, some minor buildings, various tunnels.

About a hypothetical positioning of the pyramids referred to the three central stars of the Orion constellation (al-Nilam, al-Nitak and al-Mintaka, names that I relate to three rivers: Nile, Tanais-Don and Mintaka-Tarim...) a book by Bauval

and Gilbert has been an editorial success (1984). It contains also some ideas about the arrival on our planet of intelligent beings, from the Orion region. In Spedicato (2015) we observe that the alignment of the three Giza pyramids, as to distance ratio and the associated angles, is better explained by reference to three great Mars volcanoes between Mons Olympus and Valles Marineris, in the Martian hemisphere noted for a great bulge. Such volcanoes were very well observed between 6910 and 3161 before Christ when Mars passed near the Earth, each 56 years, his previous state as an Earth satellite having ended, due to an impact on Jupiter of a planet of a mass some ten times the Earth mass. For such statement see the new astronomic paradigm, called VAS, (Velikovsky-Ackerman-Spedicato), in eg Spedicato lessons in 2015 at the Bergamo University. It is available in the site [www.emiliospedicato.it](http://www.emiliospedicato.it), care of Alfredo Benni, providing power point and video. See also the article, in English and Russian languages, Spedicato (2016). Note that the Greek word *pyramis* has been subject of much discussion, but it originally signifies *having the form of a flame*. Such statement can be explained if the three volcanoes were in eruption during the passage.

In this paper the question is considered, apparently never before considered in the literature, of the height of the three pyramids; for more details see Spedicato (2014).

Among the three pyramids, those of Cheops and Chefren have about the same height. The original calculated heights (before erosion and destruction) are about the following in meters: Cheops 147, Chefren 144, Mikerinos 66. Thus two pyramids of almost the same height and one of about half height. The two greater pyramids were covered with a shining stone, the Tura limestone. They were once visible at more than one hundred km, appearing as bright as the sun, within the clear atmosphere of the past. The Hebrew name of Egypt – *mizraim* – a dual word, Arabian *misr*, according to this writer, means *the two white suns*, and relates to the higher pyramids, whose almost solar brilliance was difficult to bear for the eyes. This derivation is based on the term *ra* which can be associated to the sun and, without vocalizing, *ms*. Such term appears to be associated to *white* in many words, like *al-mas*, say *diamond*, in Arabian, Russian and other Slavic languages. May be also it can be seen in *Moses*, with meaning of *white-dressed*. Moses being white clothed when a priest in Egypt, or even at later times, white being generally the color of

priests clothing around the world... from an astronomical connection too long to consider here. A new and debatable interpretation, as is the case for any etymon: for the word Italy there exist many proposals, all quite different.

The pyramid that is considered as the principal one, and the most studied, is the Cheops pyramid, but the most important might be that of Mikerinos. This one was not covered with white stone, but was planned to be covered with a golden thin layer, as I was told in Egypt by a doctoral student of Zahi Hawass. Hawass was the chief archaeologist in Egypt.

Important and also sacred mountains of a pyramidal form are found in the world, particularly in the immense mountain complex of recent origin, with rough outlines, characterizing the Himalaya, the Trans-Himalaya, Karakorum, Indukush, Pamir, Tien Shan, Kunlun... Here we find three sacred mountains, that might have inspired the Giza pyramids, due to their pyramidal forms, similar to the flame form of the Mars volcanoes, according to their relative height. The first two are found in Pakistan, at the entrance into the Hunza Valley; this valley is proposed, in Spedicato (2004), as the site of the Garden of Eden, from analysis of *Genesis* and various Sumerian and Akkadian texts. The two mountains at entrance have a pyramidal form, are located

almost on the same longitude, one north of the second; they are nearly of the same height, about 7762 m. the first one and 7788 the second one. Both mountains were conquered recently. Their names are:

- Hunzakunji, meaning *Lord of knowledge and creator of everything*
- Rakaposhi, meaning *boundary of God's People.*

The third sacred Asian mountain, to be considered the most important all over the world, is Kailash. It is sacred for the Bön, Hinduist, Jain and Buddhist religions. It is situated in SW Tibet, near the sacred lakes Manasarovar and Rakshastal. That area is rich with golden mines, known in the antiquity, see Spedicato (2012). There can be set Ophir, wherefrom Solomon imported a lot of gold. A great mine, recently discovered by the Chinese is situated between the two lakes. Kailash has never been climbed. The Chinese, and Messner, whom they had invited, respected the holy prohibition to go up to the top. It's considered a mountain on whose top, of a rounded pagoda-form, the Shiva God dwells, with his consort Parvati (sometimes with other

goddesses...). It is generally identified with the sacred *Mount Meru* (good mount, inter alia...). There are also more complicated and exoteric identifications, some associated to the Cosmic Mountain, or Cosmic Egg: see Spedicato (2016) and, for relations to temples in southern India, Dubbini (2016).

The Kailash, 6638 m. high, according to Wikipedia, is the less high of the cited mountains. When the height of a mountain is considered, such quantity is now referred to the sea level, an idea of modern geography, that was difficult to acquire in the past, due to obvious technological reasons. A concept of height that is more natural, having a local basis, is the so called *prominence*; for Kailash such prominence is 1319 m., for Rakaposhi is 2818. For Hunzakunji it's difficult to define, owing to the complexity of the Pasu or Pashu (Pashu meaning animals) Group, where it rises up. The ratio between 2818 and 1319 is 2.14. Between the height of the Cheops pyramid and that of Mikerinos is 2.18. Two quite near numbers, the variation being (0.04 divided into 2.14) less than 2%. Prominences depend from how they are assessed. Moreover, some tectonic variations in the five thousand years from the building of the pyramids, very

active in the Tibetan and North India regions, due to the collision between the African and the Indian plaque, may explain the little error between the two ratios.

Then we conclude with the hypothesis that the Giza pyramids were built by using –in addition to many other extraordinary information - some from the three sacred mountains in Asia, which therefore had to be known to the builders. Moreover, Kailash being the most important of the three sacred mountains, this fact suggests a possible greater importance of Mikerinos pyramid. Ancient traditions claim existence of hidden documents in the Giza combine. See *Papyri of the building, Westcar papyrus, Corpus Hermeticum* and also statements in Marcellinus, Jamblicus, Herodotus. Generally, it is thought that such documents are hidden within or below the great pyramid, but it may be more correct to look at Mikerinos.

We remember a Tibetan tradition claiming that Milarepa's teacher Marpa, who could transfer his soul into the body of a fresh corpse, human or animal, after the tragic outcome that involved his son in this operation, might have hidden

the documents relating to the transformation into a cave of the Kailash Mountain. Between Marpa and Cheops there are more than 4000 years ....

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

A. Bacchi, *La maledizione del sole oscurato*, 2015, Aracne.

R. Bauval and A. Gilbert, *The Orion Mystery, unlocking the secrets of the Pyramids*, Heinemann, 1984.

G. Dubbini, *Mount Kailasa in Maharashtra: reconsidering the role of cave 16 in the Rock-Cut Temple Architecture of Ellora*, *Quaderni Asiatici*, 116, 7-38, 2016

M.V. Fiorini, *Nel cantiere della Grande Piramide. Gli architetti egizi svelati*, Ananke, 2012.

M. Mahner, *Il codice atlantico di Giza. Quando storia antica e cono-scenze fisiche si intrecciano*, Phasar, 2013.

E. Spedicato, *Tunguska-type impacts over the Pacific basin around the year 1178 AD*, *Chronology and Catastrophism Review*, 1988, 1. 8-13.

E. Spedicato, *Geography and numerics of Eden, Kharsag and Paradise: Sumerian and Enochian sources versus the Genesis tale*, *Migration and Diffusion* 5, 18, 17-41, 2004.

E. Spedicato, *Ophir a proposal for its location*, *Quaderni asiatici*, 99, 103-120, 2012.

E. Spedicato, *Atlantide e l'Esodo, astronomia e archeologia confermano Platone e la Bibbia*, Aracne 2010 (second edition 2014).

E. Spedicato, *Mer, Meru, a new insight into the pyramid Giza system*, *MES Journal*, 24-25, 68-75, 2014.

E. Spedicato, *Pyramids of Giza, Orion Belt and three volcanoes on Mars*, in [www.emiliospedicato.it](http://www.emiliospedicato.it), 2016.

E. Spedicato, *New astronomic hypothesis in cosmogonies of Solar System evolution*, *Actual problems of aviation and*

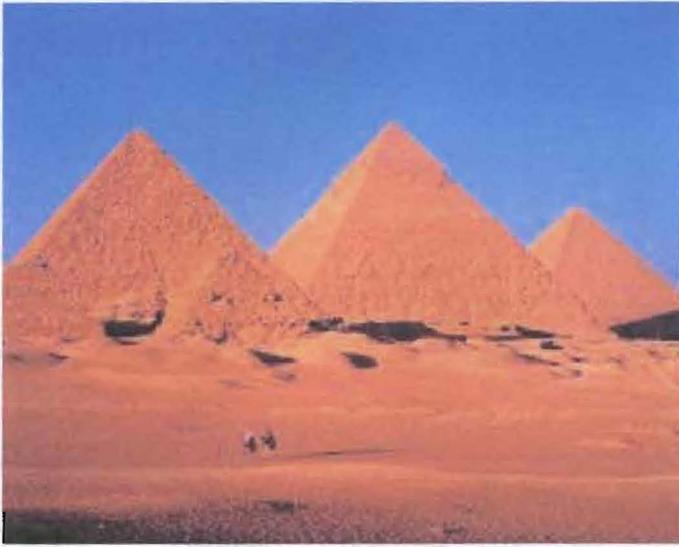
aerospace systems, 43, 21, 1-12, in English, 13-26 in Russian, 2016.

E. Spedicato, *Noah's Flood and his survival: why, when, where, how, to appear.*

R. Temple, *Egyptian dawn*, Century, 2010.

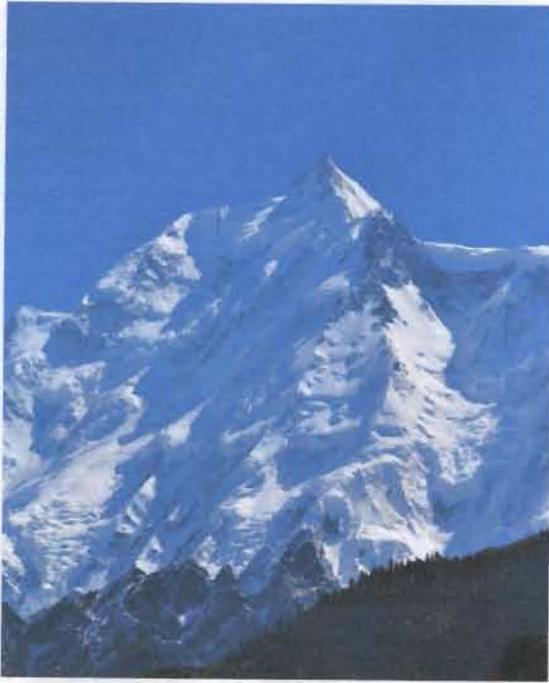
Correspondence address:

Prof. Emilio Spedicato  
[emilio.spedicato@unibg.it](mailto:emilio.spedicato@unibg.it)

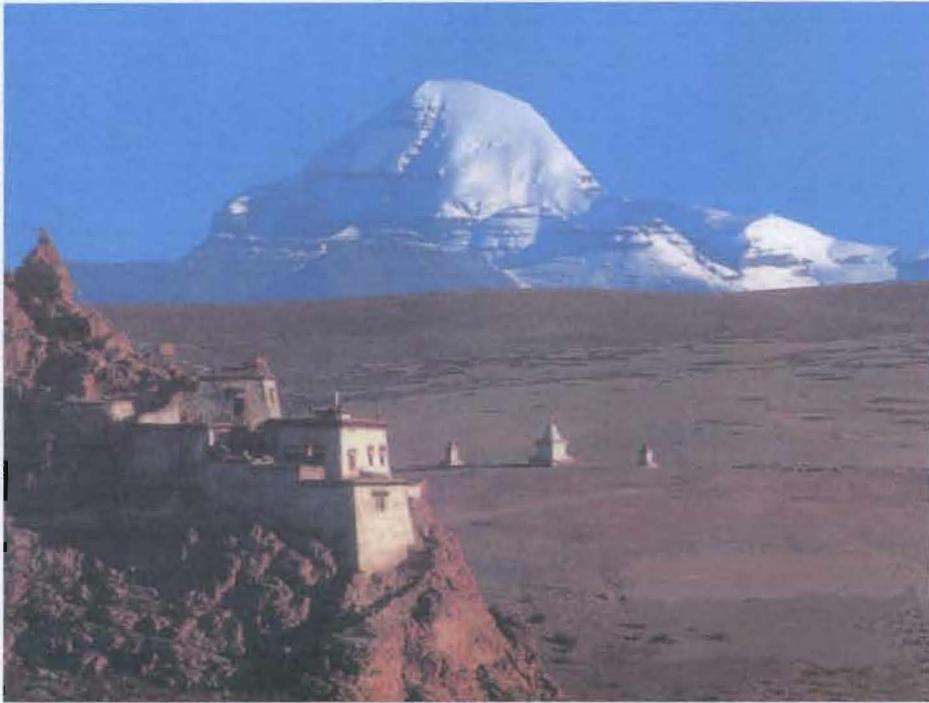


---

First image: Giza pyramids, Mikerinos' is on the left: Cairo on the background.



Second image: Rakaposhi Mount, Pakistan.



Third image: Kailash Mountain, Tibet.